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EEC Backs Bid Of Britain for Budget Reform

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — European Community Commission has given full backing to a demand for immediate reform of the European Economic Community budget.

The size of the U.K.'s net deficit is the action by the commission, the commission said today. "A solution should be found to ensure that the member states are at least in broad balance" in their financing and receipts of the budget.

The commission directly supported the demands for measures to reduce the contributions to the EEC budget roughly into line with its revenue.

Lord of the Exchequer Sir James Callaghan last week said that London's net payments to the EEC would balloon from an estimated £1 billion next year to £1.5 billion by 1983 unless quick action was taken.

He described the situation as "indefinite" since the United Kingdom ranks as one of the poorest EEC countries, and called for "immediate, substantial and effective" reforms.

He then, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has pressed her government's case with leaders of other EEC countries and has won at least the support of West Germany; on the other hand, it is widely expected to reject her arguments.

The paper cautioned that any agreement on ability-to-pay arrangements, such as a country's gross national product, set a dangerous precedent in

view of the prospective EEC membership of Greece, Portugal and Spain, all relatively poor countries.

The document will be debated by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, next week, by EEC finance ministers Nov. 19 and by the heads of EEC governments at their Dublin summit at the end of the month.

The EEC could also step up spending in the poor states, the commission paper said, but it did not predict how much the London would gain from this approach.

The commission document is likely to provide Mrs. Thatcher's government with ammunition in its battle to persuade other EEC members to allow cuts in its net budgetary contribution, by far the highest of any member state.

Whatever the solution, the commission said, it should be only temporary. It predicted a gradual improvement in Britain's payments position, especially if the EEC makes a "determined effort" to curb agricultural spending, which particularly benefits West Germany and France.

On that subject, the commission renewed its appeal for cuts on out-of-control funding for buying and storing farm surpluses, especially milk and sugar. "If the present situation continues, the community will rapidly have to face budgetary problems which will be insurmountable," it said.

It noted that the EEC would soon exhaust its carefully defined financial resources, and that that would limit the help it could offer the United Kingdom.

Short of Aid Goal

100 Million for Cambodia Ledged by 51 UN Members

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 6 — Representatives of 51 nations gathered solemnly to the United Nations General Assembly and promised more than \$100 million to relieve famine and suffering in Cambodia.

The conference drew pledges from \$69 million from the United States to \$10,000 from Singapore. The overwhelming portion from the West and Japan, second with \$40 million, but

Phnom Penh did announce yesterday that the Mekong River would now be open to relief shipments.

Later, the legislators — Sen. Danforth and Sen. Max Baucus of Montana and Jim Sasser of Tennessee, both Democrats — went to the Bulgarian Mission to meet with Keo Prasad, Phnom Penh's ambassador in Moscow. He also objected to truck transport from Thailand, but did acknowledge that two million Cambodians face starvation.

That was in sharp contrast to the assertion by Hanoi envoy Lau, who insisted that reports of famine had been exaggerated in the U.S. press.

A weekend statement from Hanoi called the aid plan a "maneuver" by the United States and "the reactionaries of Peking" to "bolster and feed the Pol Pot-Leng (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Premier Ohira bows to parliament following re-election.

Defeats Party Rival Fukuda

Ohira Retains Premiership In Japan Parliament Vote

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira won a second term in power today, defeating Takeo Fukuda, his archrival in the governing Liberal Democratic Party, in a showdown vote in a special session of the parliament.

The election climaxed a month-long struggle in the badly divided party, a conservative group, with Mr. Fukuda fighting to regain the leadership he had lost to Mr. Ohira 11 months ago.

On the first ballot in the lower house, with all 511 members casting ballots, Mr. Ohira won by 135 votes to 125 for Mr. Fukuda, with candidates of smaller opposition parties dividing the remainder. In a runoff — the first between two candidates from the same party in Japanese parliamentary history — the tally was Mr. Ohira 138, Mr. Fukuda 121. Opposition members did not vote in the runoff.

In balloting by the upper chamber (a token proceeding, since the outcome in the lower house prevails under the constitution), Mr. Fukuda ran third behind Mr. Ohira and Socialist Party leader, Ichiro Aisaka.

Rebuilding Unity

After the election, the first in 26 years requiring a lower-house runoff vote, Mr. Ohira was expected to concentrate on efforts to rebuild the unity of the battered party, which has governed Japan for 24 years.

His first task as the head of a new government, the 70th in Japan's parliamentary history and the 27th since World War II, will be the delicate task of rebuilding unity.

Senhor Leaves Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Senegal President Leopold Senghor today ended his six-day visit to Greece and flew to Malta. "Relations between Greece and Senegal have been strengthened and broadened by this visit," he said.

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Premier Mehdi Bazargan resigned early today saying that he could not govern because of interference from others in the Iranian regime. Meanwhile, Iranian students, joined by reinforcements on the third day of their takeover of the U.S. Embassy, warned today that they would kill their U.S. hostages if anyone tried to rescue them.

Mr. Bazargan's resignation complicated the efforts of the Carter administration to free the 60 to 65 hostages taken by the students when they seized the embassy on Sunday. Mr. Bazargan said that interference from the Islamic clergy and others had made it impossible for him to govern.

"The question now is: Who do you deal with?" a Washington official said.

In a broadcast monitored in Washington, the Islamic Revolutionary Council issued a statement saying that the members of the Bazargan government had been asked "to continue their duties in their ministries until a final resolution of their position."

Mr. Bazargan's resignation left the government in the hands of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, a group dominated by the clergy. The clergy has endorsed the students' demand that the lives of the U.S. citizens in the embassy be traded for the life of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, who is under treatment for cancer in a New York hospital. The U.S. State Department has refused to surrender the shah.

Despite the apparent stalemate, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, ruled out any military action and warned against "unwarranted speculation" in the press.

"The United States has been given assurances by the authorities in Iran that the safety and well-being of Americans will be protected," a White House statement said. "The United States expects that these assurances will be honored." The State Department spokesman, however, said that the U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "We are

Students Warn Against Hostage Rescue

Bazargan Quits, Charges Meddling by Islam Clergy



United Press International

Demonstrators in Tehran supporting the seizure of the U.S. Embassy carry a poster Tuesday showing President Carter (left) and deposed shah as captives awaiting execution.

exploring every avenue, including the use of third countries." He refused to specify which countries were involved.

He added that the United States had no reason to expect that the oil

supply from Iran would be cut off. The United States gets about 10 percent of its oil imports — up to 800,000 barrels per day — from Iran.

In Tehran, brandishing guns and

chanting, "Carter must be killed, either by a gun or by lists," hundreds of Moslem students gathered in front of the U.S. compound.

"If the United States or its hated agents in Iran make the slightest military or nonmilitary move to free the hostages, all the hostages will be destroyed and the responsibility for this action will rest directly with the United States," a student leader said over a loudspeaker.

A student spokesman said that the restrictions on the hostages had been relaxed slightly. "All the hostages are well and free to move" around a confined area, he said. "They are not blindfolded anymore."

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued a statement from Qom calling on students to call off further marches. "At this juncture when the nation is confronting the big powers, tension should not be created over matters of this sort," he said. "These marches are against the interest of Islam."

Another student communiqué, broadcast by the government radio, ordered Bruce Laingen, the U.S. charge d'affaires, to surrender. Mr. Laingen was away from the embassy when it was attacked and tried unsuccessfully to get government assistance before the embassy fell.

The State Department said that Mr. Laingen was at the Iranian Foreign Ministry in Tehran awaiting word on whom he should deal with now that Mr. Bazargan was gone.

In his letter of resignation to Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Bazargan said that he was quitting because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Wants NATO Missile Decision First

U.S. Delaying Reply to Brezhnev Offer

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The United States does not plan to respond to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's offer to reduce nuclear arms in Europe until after the NATO alliance decides on deployment of new medium-range missiles

and an arms limitation proposal of its own, according to Carter administration sources.

"We must have it clear in mind what we are doing," an administration source said yesterday in a meeting with reporters, before "any more exploration" of the Soviet leader's proposal is made.

U.S. officials today presented to the North Atlantic Council in Brussels a deployment and disarmament package for NATO nuclear forces that has been worked out among alliance officials over the last six months.

A final decision on the plan will be made at a NATO council meeting in mid-December.

Its key proposals included:

- Production and deployment beginning in 1983 of up to 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and 116 U.S. ground-launched Cruise missile launchers over a three year span. Each launcher would have four missiles.

The proposed hardware package would total 572 new nuclear warheads that would have replaced 1,000 missiles or more and thus be able to hit targets in the Soviet Union from NATO bases. The top range for NATO missiles now deployed is 400 miles.

• An arms limitation proposal to the Russians for European nuclear weapons that would begin by tying the number of new NATO medium-range launchers eventually deployed to the number of similar long-range missile systems deployed by Russia.

Limitation on other European systems, such as bombers capable of carrying nuclear devices, submarines that carry nuclear missiles targeted on Europe, and short-range nuclear artillery and missiles would come later.

• If deployment of the new systems is approved, U.S. removal — with allied support — of about 1,000 warheads from the nuclear stockpile in Europe. Since 1968, the United States has maintained about 7,000 nuclear warheads in Europe for a variety of delivery systems ranging from bombs to missile warheads to artillery shells.

The plan to remove 1,000 existing warheads was proposed to the NATO allies by U.S. officials in the past month after Mr. Brezhnev made his decision to remove up to 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany and negotiate nuclear weapons limitations — if NATO turned down the plan to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles.

"Removal of the 1,000 warheads," the administration spokesman said yesterday, "was not a response to Brezhnev."

5-Year-Old Plan

It was, he noted, a move first considered more than five years ago and made part of a new proposal in negotiations aimed at reducing troop levels in Europe.

It was resurrected last month "to improve the political atmosphere" within the alliance since several NATO countries "find the reduction attractive." The reduction emphasizes that modernization "is not a buildup" of nuclear arms, he added.

The spokesman made it clear, however, that if the medium-range missile deployment fails to get alliance approval, the reduction in warheads probably would not take place.

Under the proposed deployment package, the Pershing-2 missiles would be stationed primarily in West Germany while the 116 Cruise missile launchers, with their longer range, would be based in Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

The administration was described as quite confident the deployment and disarmament packages would be approved by the alliance and that "the situation was quite encouraging" that all the host countries would accept the weapons assigned to them.

French Wine: Straining the Good From the Vinegar

In France and across the rest of Europe, the 1979 wine crop is fermenting in the vats. But for the first time in decades of vintage, France's traditional place at the top of the world wine list is coming into question. There is increasing disquiet about additives, overproduction and pricing. Meanwhile, foreign wines are fast improving in quality. The IHT surveys the wine world in this three-part series.

By Jon Winthro

PARIS (IHT) — Finding a decent French wine isn't as easy as it used to be. That attractive bottle of Pionc du Pionc '77 that a shopper spots on a wine list at that cozy little restaurant in the Left Bank or on the shelf in a Passy wine shop may turn out to be better vinegar than wine.

Why? Most top-quality wines are priced far out of the range of the average buyer.

The shopper who turns to the lesser wines may well find them laced with additives, which can detract from the wine's true taste, or from the wine's inferior mass-produced wines to stretch out quantity.

The French and foreigners alike in recent years have struggled with the problem of finding decent French wines at reasonable prices. So far, losers out-

number winners by large margins.

• In French restaurants, top wines have become prohibitively expensive; their purchase prices are routinely tripled by the restaurateurs. Despite the government's declared war on inflation, it encourages restaurateurs to triple wine prices because that is the normal basis on which they are taxed. Most U.S. restaurants, hence many French wines are cheaper in the United States than in France.

• In wine shops, grocery stores and supermarkets, chancing upon a really good bottle at a reasonable price requires the aid of the gods. And even Bacchus slips now and then.

• Wine production often is stretched beyond palatable limits. Additives, such as sugar and chemicals including sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and tartaric acid, are usual. And outright cheating on output is not unknown, as the recent scandal in Burgundy showed.

The additive question deserves special attention. Almost all wines contain additives, except the organic wines which account for about 1 percent of the market, and growers and shippers are legally permitted to soup up their wines. But many wine experts believe that perhaps as much as 90 percent of the wine readily available on the retail market may contain twice as much sugar and SO₂ as they consider proper.

The question is one of degree. Many observers — although not all — believe that the legal limits on these additives are 100 percent

too high. Top-rank growers keep to about half the legal limit.

Most wine writers agree that any person who walks into the first Paris wine store that he sees and buys what catches his eye, runs odds of 9-1 that the bottle of wine he buys will be at best a disappointment and at worst something he may be tempted to put in his gas tank.

No exaggeration? About a dozen years ago, this reporter's first visit to a shipper's cellar in Burgundy proved most instructive. It had not been possible to hide the IHT connection and thus avoid the red carpet treatment. The visit ended with a remarkable tasting of various excellent samples of first growths of white and red Burgundies.

Once back in Paris the reporter found a store carrying that firm's wines and bought a couple of bottles that matched, cru for cru, year for year, the ones drunk in the winery's cellar. But aside from the labels, they bore little resemblance to what had been so impressive in Burgundy. It would seem that what that firm poured for VIPs and journalists was not for the public.

Holdings Small

Finding good grower's wine is even more difficult because holdings are often small. For instance, the appellation d'origine contrôlée Chabertin consists of 28 hectares. But more than two dozen owners hold various-size pieces of this grand cru. Because a bottle of Chabertin currently sells for about 110 francs, the temptation to stretch the very limited production of this famous wine can be overwhelming.

month to a U.S. proposal to produce and deploy up to 572 medium-range ballistic missiles to counter the already deployed Soviet SS-20 rockets.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks, which go beyond his original proposal in East Berlin Oct. 6 but still give no hint of what would be offered in the actual negotiations, were scheduled to be published in Russian newspapers today as an answer to a question by a Pravda correspondent.

In his answer, distributed last night by Tass, Mr. Brezhnev says: "As regards a practical solution to the problem of these weapons, there is only one road to follow — begin negotiations. The Soviet Union is of the view that they should be started without delay. We are ready for this. Now it is up to the Western powers."

"It is important that no hasty actions be taken which might complicate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The heavy use of chemical fertilizers causes the legal maximum yield of 30 hectoliters to the hectare to be overrun. In years of high yield, the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, an advisory board whose recommendations almost always achieve the force of law by subsequent decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, often authorizes a higher maximum and then adds a 20-percent extension.

The law no longer permits classifying excess production as lesser Grevey-Chabertin or simple Burgundy. But if the wine produced from a yield far above the



Workers harvest grapes in a vineyard in the Bordeaux region.

United Press International

official maximum passes a government-run tasting commission, it can be legally sold as Chabertin, Clos-de-Vougeot or whatever grand cru name it has the right to.

If Burgundy has been used as an example here, it is only because this region's small size, subdivided into tiny holdings, makes it far more vulnerable to the temptation to stretch production in a period of high prices. The same thing, to a somewhat lesser degree, takes place in Bordeaux and other regions.

If, however, the 110-franc wine does not pass the official tasting, all of it will have to be sold off

for about one franc a liter for distillation into industrial alcohol. This almost never happens. The government knows where its votes come from.

But for such thinned-out wines to get past even the benign tasting panels, they need enrichment with beet sugar — cane sugar is rarely used because it costs more. This process is called "chaptalization" and serves to raise a wine's alcohol content — often to an unnecessarily high level.

But a kilogram of sugar costs only about 3 francs and automatically makes another liter of wine (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

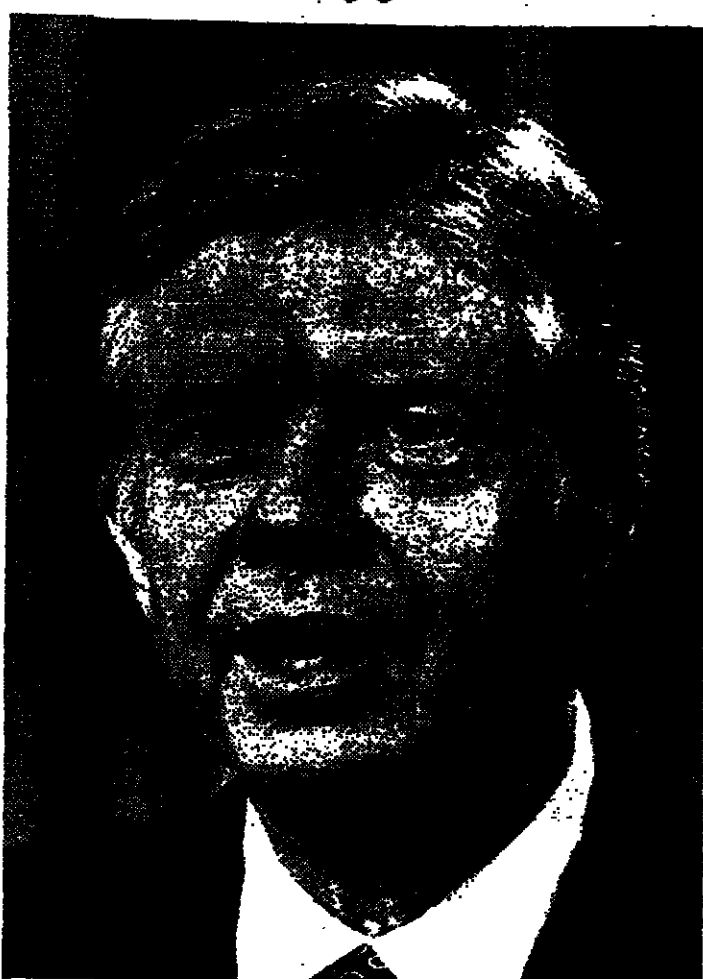
Carter Meeting Offers Glimpse of White House 3 Months After Shake-Up

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The sun streamed through the windows behind President Carter as Vice President Mondale and the president's top advisers entered the Oval Office and arranged their chairs in a rough semi-circle in front of the desk. The president, wearing a gray cardigan over a white shirt and tie, set down a gold pen and looked expectantly at Hamilton Jordan, his chief of staff.

"We have just a few things, Mr. Jordan," Mr. Carter said, glancing at notes on the yellow legal pad on his lap. "Frank," he said to Frank Moore, the president's congressional liaison officer, "why don't you tell me that, the session that is today, very day on the president's public schedule as 'Meeting with Frank Moore' began last Friday."

He began last Friday, the session lasting 40 minutes, ending at 10:40 a.m. It was a session in the sense that, besides Mr. Moore, all the president's trusted advisers attend it and discussion embraces subjects as pending legislation to presidential politics.



President Carter

Typical Issues

At Friday's session was typical of the issues discussed, but usual in that a reporter and photographer from The New York Times were allowed to sit in. It offered a glimpse of the workings of the White House and Mr. Carter's new role as chief of staff, months after the shake-up followed the Camp David reassessment last July.

At that time Mr. Carter shuffled his cabinet, dismissed some members of his staff, transferred others, and started a more disciplined, agenda-oriented routine at the White House.

He did not effect, in the view of the staff and some on Capitol Hill, a sharp improvement in

communication and coordination within the Carter White House. "We're on top of events now, instead of chasing after them," said a staff member.

By all accounts, Mr. Jordan has moved decisively into his role as chief of staff. In contrast to earlier

days, when he functioned as a troubleshooter for the president, he now devotes his time to supervising the day-to-day operations of the staff.

Despite the allegations of cocaine use that have complicated his personal life in recent weeks, the 35-

year-old Georgian seems to have more influence than ever with the president and within the White House.

The new faces that came to the White House as a result of the shake-up are Lloyd Cutler, a veteran Washington lawyer and lobbyist who became the president's counsel; Hedley Donovan, the former editor-in-chief of Time Inc. who filled the newly created role of senior adviser to the president; and Alonzo McDonald Jr., a management specialist who became staff director and deputy to Mr. Jordan. All three men are credited with adding to the professionalism of the staff and widening the president's circle.

But there is lingering doubt among the staff members and some of their friends on Capitol Hill about whether the changes in the White House were put into place in time to help Mr. Carter politically. "Once the public gets the impression of a disorganized, incompetent White House staff," a senior assistant observed, "it's very hard to turn it around, especially in an election year."

Nonetheless, the changes have been significant. Before the shake-up, staff meetings were held twice a week and amounted to little more than "amiable bull sessions," as a member described them. There was little direct communication between staff members, and important issues often fell between stools.

Series of Meetings

Now, by contrast, a tightly scheduled series of daily staff meetings has been instituted under the direction of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Jordan.

The first session of the day is at 7:45 a.m., when the deputies to the senior staff meet over coffee in the Roosevelt Room to coordinate their activities. This is followed by the senior staff meeting, which Mr. Jordan convenes promptly at 8:30 and which serves to help the president's assistants keep each other posted.

By a kind of "upward distillation process," as a staff member described it, the problems that cannot be sorted out at the senior staff meeting are carried into the daily 9:45 a.m. session with the president. This session has become the centerpiece of day-to-day decision-making at the White House.

Last Friday, in addition to Mr. Jordan, Mr. Moore, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Mondale, the participants included Jody Powell, the press secretary; Ray Jenkins, his recently appointed deputy; and Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic affairs adviser. With the exceptions of Mr. Mondale and Mr. McDonald, it was a room full of Georgians. Mr. Carter frequently attends the sessions, but he did not do this Friday.

The president smiled but did not rise from behind his desk as the men came into the office. When all were seated, a good 15 feet of carpet and desk separated them from the president, a distance that lent a certain formality to the session.

The conversation among them was fast and to the point. Meeting with one another as they do every day, they have developed a kind of spoken shorthand studded with acronyms and nicknames.

Mr. Carter, for example, began by saying that he had phoned "Tiger" at 10:30 the night before and that she had woken "Mo" from an early sleep so that the president could discuss the House action on the "EMB" with him.

Translated, that meant that Ella Udall, known as Tiger, had awakened her husband, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., so that they could discuss the House passage of the Energy Mobilization Board. The point was a sensitive one. Rep. Udall's version of the bill had failed, partly because the White House had lobbied for an alternative version, and Mr. Carter was eager to reassure Rep. Udall that his efforts had been appreciated.

Arms Treaty

The conversation quickly turned to other subjects, including some recently proposed amendments to the strategic arms treaty concerning the Soviet Backfire bomber. "Those are killer amendments, they would cripple the treaty," the president said sharply. "We've got to make it clear how harmful they would be." Mr. Moore and Mr. Powell nodded assent.

With Mr. Jordan ticking off the agenda items on the yellow pad before him, they moved on to the progress of the administration's hospital cost containment bill, and the decision, announced the day before, to provide the Chrysler Corp. with \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees.

South-West Africa Blast

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A truck carrying farm workers struck a landmine near the Angolan border today, resulting in the deaths of 10 persons and seven injured, military officials said.

The financial community had reacted very favorably to the Chrysler decision, Mr. Carter smiled and said sardonically. "Yes, that's the part that bothers me. The Chrysler people are all so euphoric that it makes me wonder if we went too far."

Growing more serious, Mr. Carter stressed that the administration had to make sure that the legislation, when it emerges from Congress, carefully specifies the restrictions on the loan guarantee. "I don't think people appreciate the tough requirements we put on it," the president said. "I don't want it amended in such a fashion that I have to veto it."

Cambodia Relief

At Mr. Jordan's urging, the discussion turned to other items on his list, including the relief efforts for Cambodia and a proposal by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., to take all the women in Congress to that country on a fact-finding mission. "She asked me if they could have an Air Force plane for the trip," Mr. Moore reported. "I told her yes."

Carter Reported to Pick Strauss as Campaign Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — Robert Strauss is leaving as the administration's special Middle East negotiator to become the chairman of President Carter's re-election campaign, sources said last night.

The sources said that the president wanted Sol Linowitz, a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties, to replace Mr. Strauss in the Middle East assignment.

The choice of Mr. Strauss was reported as Mr. Carter assembled his Cabinet and senior staff last night for a dinner and a discussion of the campaign.

A participant said that the theme of the session — the first such evening gathering devoted to politics

since Mr. Carter became president — was that it was time for the Cabinet members to "get into the trenches, get out there and tell our story — that politics is the name of the game."

Former Jobs

In Mr. Strauss, a former Democratic national chairman, Mr. Carter is acquiring a man with a reputation as one of the most effective politicians in his party. Mr. Strauss previously worked in the administration as its special trade negotiator and for a time was counselor to the president on inflation, before taking up his Middle East duties in April.

Mr. Linowitz, reached by telephone last night, confirmed that the administration had spoken to him about replacing Mr. Strauss, but added, "It's by no means certain I'll be in that job. There are a lot of considerations to be discussed, and we will have more conversations. That's all I'm able to say at this time."

Mr. Strauss was attending the White House dinner for Cabinet members and was not available for comment.

Mr. Strauss has told friends that he is convinced that the president can be reelected and re-elected if the campaign is managed well. By assuming the chairman's title, he would become the chief spokesman, fund-raiser and strategist for the campaign, officials said.

5th Person Dies Of Wounds From Klan Shoot-Out

GREENSBORO, N.C., Nov. 6 (UPI) — A fifth person died yesterday after a weekend shoot-out involving members of the Ku Klux Klan, the North Carolina Nazi Party and a group of anti-Klan protesters affiliated with the Communist Party.

Fourteen men, most affiliated with the Klan but two with the Nazi Party, appeared before a judge yesterday who refused to set bond pending another court appearance later this month. Twelve were charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder; two were accused of conspiracy.

In Washington, the White House announced that President Carter had ordered the Justice Department to activate a special unit to investigate Klan violence. It said that more than two dozen FBI agents had been sent to Greensboro.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said, "What has been termed the resurgence of the Klan, not only in the South but in other regions of the country, is a matter of concern to the president and this administration."

The shoot-out on Saturday began when two vehicles arrived at an anti-Klan rally and their occupants began exchanging racial insults with the demonstrators. The men opened fire and the demonstrators returned it. Nine persons were injured in addition to those killed. Two remain hospitalized.



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Poll Finds Reagan, Kennedy Keep Lead

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — Ronald Reagan maintains a strong lead for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., widened his lead over President Carter and Gov. Edmund Muskie Jr. of California, according to the poll. This is in contrast to a Yankelovich, Skelly & White released this week that showed Sen. Kennedy's lead narrowing since his candidacy had become apparent.

In the Times-CBS poll, which was taken last week, Mr. Reagan and Sen. Kennedy were

perceived by those questioned as strong leaders, the quality that the respondents said that they wanted most in a president. Mr. Reagan was considered a strong leader by 66 percent of the Republicans and by 58 percent of the respondents generally. Eighty percent of the Democrats and of the respondents thought that Sen. Kennedy was a strong leader.

Mr. Reagan was preferred as a candidate by 37 percent of the Republicans, John Connally by 15 percent and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., by 13 percent.

Sen. Kennedy was the choice of 54 percent of the Democrats against 20 percent for Mr. Carter and 4 percent for Gov. Brown.

For Fast-Reaction Force Plan

Pentagon to Seek New Long-Range Plane

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — President Carter's decision to field a reaction force that could fly to distant places as the Gulf prompted the Pentagon to seek a new long-range transport plane.

The Air Force didn't protest, said a source in describing the Pentagon budget meeting last Wednesday. The CX is more likely to be a militarized version of the C-5A or a militarized wide-body transport already in production than a new design, Pentagon officials said. But this decision is not firm.

The preference for modifying an existing plane stems from Mr. Carter's desire to get more long-distance airlift capability in the shortest time. The president underscored his interest in a fast deployment force during his recent television address on Soviet troops in Cuba.

The plane that the administration is showing aside is the AMST (advanced medium-range, short take-off and landing transport). Boeing and McDonnell Douglas built AMST prototypes under a program that cost the government about \$200 million.

Loss of Bases

The AMST would have delivered troops and cargo from one battle zone to another within a country rather than flying from one continent to another. AMST would have

replaced the Lockheed C-130 cargo plane.

The loss of overseas bases, combined with the administration's worries about conflict in the Gulf cutting off the flow of oil to the West, has given a new sense of urgency to closing the gap in long-distance airlift.

The Air Force already is spending billions of dollars to strengthen the wings of the C-5A and to enlarge the Lockheed C-141 so that it can carry more of the Army heavy weaponry to overseas trouble spots.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Sets Moratorium Of Up to 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday that new nuclear plants will be subject to an informal licensing moratorium that will last from five months to two years as the commission concentrates on applying the lessons of the Three Mile Island accident to make existing plants safer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Joseph Hendrie also told the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power that some older plants may be shut until adequate emergency evacuation plans are developed for the surrounding areas.

"Our first responsibility is to apply those remedies and lessons learned from Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania" to operating plants," Mr. Hendrie told the subcommittee. He asked Congress not to impose a formal moratorium, saying that it "might be more or less than we need on a specific case-by-case basis."

Meanwhile, Lee Gossick, the commission's executive director for operations, formally submitted his resignation yesterday, effective no later than Feb. 1. Mr. Hendrie accepted it after praising Mr. Gossick's work.

20 Killed, 100 Hurt In Thai Celebration

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (AP) — More than 20 persons were killed and about 100 injured during the Sunday night Loy Krathong festival, a nationwide celebration to ask the gods for luck and health, police reported today.

They said that it was the most violent Loy Krathong celebration in the country's history. Thai celebrations often are marked by scattered violence and grenade throwing.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

Republican presidential nomination the day before and tied his campaign to the defeat of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

Mr. Carter reportedly expressed his sharp irritation at the way the treaty was being drawn into the campaign. The participant said that he and his aides then briefly debated whether Mr. Powell should attack this move at the daily White House press briefing. Deciding that that would be counterproductive,

Mr. Carter was said to have concluded that it would be better if the criticism came up in editorial comment or from Capitol Hill.

An hour later, in the briefing room, a reporter asked Mr. Powell what the president thought of the fact that Sen. Baker was making the arms treaty a key issue in the campaign.

"I haven't heard him express himself on that development," Mr. Powell said.



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'Second Society' Fills Gaps in East European System

The writer of the following dispatch has just ended a two-year tour as the Belgrade correspondent of The New York Times.

By David A. Andelman

BUDAPEST (NYT) — On Garay Terrace in the center of Budapest, small groups of people gather in the morning around poorly dressed and unshaven men who furtively display shopping bags containing cheap rings, trinkets, cigarettes and embroidered blouses.

The vendors are Poles, eager to earn Hungarian currency (forints) that can be used to buy Hungarian rock records, shoes or dresses for resale for dollars on Poland's black market.

The Garay Terrace gathering is

called "the Polish market," one of the unauthorized "gray" enterprises apparently tolerated by the Hungarian government. In Poland, there is a black market in everything from Western currency to automobiles, refrigerators and apartments. It is part of a network, a second society that has arisen in the Soviet-bloc countries to fill the economic, social and cultural gaps that the official economic systems have been unable to close.

The second society has developed as social mobility, the opportunity to move from countryside to city or from one occupation to another, has diminished. Prague, which is officially closed to migrants unless they have jobs and housing, is the most spectacular example of a freeze affecting all six East European countries: Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria as well as Czechoslovakia.

Western Ideas

To a degree, the second society, which includes underground publishers, unauthorized theaters in living rooms, and unofficial university and high school classes in blacked-out apartments, provides a means of spreading Western ideas and lifestyles. Increasingly, it also is used to develop indigenous economies and cultures differing from the Soviet model.

In the improved climate of East-West exchanges, some Western music, magazines, art and fashions

have been accepted across Eastern Europe. But local, less orthodox forms of expression are not accepted and are closely monitored by the authorities. "I can subscribe through official channels to Time magazine," said a Romanian historian. "It is much more difficult to learn about a strike in the Jiu Valley coal mines within Romania itself."

A 20-year-old economics student at the University of Warsaw observed that his teachers were happy to talk about the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty but that he must visit a clandestine university to learn about such historical events as the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish officers by Soviet troops during World War II.

There have been crackdowns against dissidents, but the fact that such repressive measures are not more widespread underlines what even officials appear to recognize as "the important role that the second society has achieved in satisfying the needs of the citizens."

"Certainly they know what we are publishing, where we are printing and how we are distributing each of our publications," said an editor of an underground Czechoslovak publishing house that has issued more than 100 typewritten or mimeographed books during the last two years. "But they know that the consequences of a serious crackdown are far graver than whatever damage may result from ignoring us."

Underground publishing is a small part of the unofficial information network. This system, which involves cassette tapes, short-wave radios, and Western newspapers and magazines passed from hand to hand, is providing an increasingly open window on the West.

When Pope John Paul II visited Poland recently, his pronouncements were preserved on hundreds of cassette tape recorders, and people from across Eastern Europe carried the tapes home, duplicating them and passing them from parish to parish.

Precisely how large a role the second society plays in the lives of people is difficult to gauge. In the case of Poland it is "staggering," according to Prof. Andrzej Korboński, the Polish-born chairman of the political science department of the University of California at Los Angeles.

'Social Deviance'

Contributing last year to an anthology titled "Social Deviance in Eastern Europe," he wrote: "One can make the generalization that everybody in Poland who has the chance engages in a good deal of stealing, cheating and supplementing his or her income by illegal means."

The system involves second and third jobs, many performed for Western currency, which in turn may be used to buy luxuries. In Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the second economy has grown so dominant that many workers devote more of their time and energy to that sector than to their regular jobs.

Young Activists Are Said Freed By Czech Police

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP) — Fifteen young human rights activists arrested by Czech security police late last week have been released, dissident sources reported from Prague last night.

The last person released, photographer Ivan Kyncl, was badly beaten while in custody, according to a report received here by Palach Press, which specializes in Czech dissident affairs. Mr. Kyncl's father, a former radio journalist, was imprisoned on a political charge in the early 1970s, the organization said.

The activists arrested Friday are members of the Charter 77 human rights movement's Committee to Defend the Unjustly Prosecuted, set up last year to investigate cases of alleged injustice and abuse of power by the Communist regime.

The activists were released Sunday and yesterday but are still officially suspected of being involved in a terrorist plot, the sources said. Czech police claimed there was a plot to assassinate President Gustav Husak and to destroy and important building.

Complaining about the second society, Sandor Gaspar, the Hungarian union leader, who is a member of the ruling Politburo, said: "It is draining our economy, we must put a stop to this."

Economist's View

A Hungarian economist who is a member of the Central Committee disagreed. "We will never be able to replace this private sector entirely," he said. "It has become an integral part of our economy."

Last month, in a rare acknowledgment, the Prague radio said that the loss of time in Czechoslovak industry was 15 percent to 30 percent and on construction sites up to 40 percent. Most economists consider Czechoslovakia one of the more efficient East European industrial nations.

Prof. Korboński, estimating private hard-currency deposits in Polish banks at \$150 million, said: "It may be assumed that a sizable portion of that was acquired illegally. It may also be presumed that individual cash hoardings are considerably larger."

The second economy in most of these countries is perhaps the oldest and most developed of the unofficial networks. The efficiency of the supply system on the black market is astonishing when compared with the outdated, creaky methods of the official economy.

For example, a housekeeper in a Budapest hotel told how, despite recent police crackdowns, she was able to order a new-model Soviet-built Lada automobile from a local underground supplier, delivery in one month, for a price 50 percent higher than the official price, cash in full on delivery.

Her supplier, to whom she cautiously introduced a Western correspondent, said that the system operated with the connivance of official dealers. They find customers who have been on a waiting list for two or three years, but who are willing, for a price, to give up their new car and begin the wait again.

To be able to pay as much as \$15,000, say, for a Lada, a medium-size Fiat, many people take on several jobs or, perhaps, charge large sums under the table for their marketable skills. A U.S. medical student in Bucharest, who worked closely with a leading Romanian surgeon, told last year of having watched patient after patient slip thick envelopes to the surgeon for critical operations.

"No one concentrates on his job at hand," said a Warsaw streetcar driver. "We are always thinking, planning how we will get ahead."

Ecevit Receives Confidence Vote From His Party

ANKARA, Nov. 6 (NYT) — Premier Bulent Ecevit won an overwhelming vote of confidence last night from his Republican People's Party, despite a crushing defeat in partial congressional elections last month that is forcing him from office.

In a party convention, 1,429 delegates voted in favor of Mr. Ecevit, 20 against, with 4 abstentions. It was clear that despite a recent wave of setbacks, Mr. Ecevit was still firmly in control of his party.

Mr. Ecevit's position as chairman of the left-of-center party has not been seriously challenged, but the party's Central Committee has been blamed by dissident factions for the poor showing at the polls. Mr. Ecevit's government resigned after his party won only 29 percent of the vote for one-third of the Senate, while Premier-designate Süleyman Demirel's Justice party won 47 percent of the Senate vote and all five vacancies in the National Assembly in the Oct. 14 elections.

In an obvious move to hold his party together and reinforce his own position after the electoral rout, Mr. Ecevit called an extraordinary convention of his party and demanded a vote of confidence in the party leadership. The result was yesterday's overwhelming approval.



TAKING A DIVE — A pressure-resistant diving suit tethered to minisubmarine enables botanist Sylvia Earle to descend 1,000 feet into the sea off Hawaii. Called an atmospheric diving system, it sustains surface pressure and allows scientists to dive without the need for decompression. The suit weighs 1,000 pounds on deck but only 60 pounds in the water.

French Wine: Straining Good From Bad

(Continued from Page 1)

when added to the must (fermenting grape juice). Within the legal limit of 3 kilograms of sugar per hectoliter of must, that adds up to three more liters or four more bottles of wine per hectoliter. And the Ministry of Agriculture has just raised this generous limit by 50 percent to 4.5 kilograms of sugar per hectoliter of must, applicable as of next year's harvest.

For the 110-franc Chambertin, with the current limit on sugaring and at 30 hectoliters to the hectare, nearly 13,000 francs worth of extra wine can be produced per hectare of vines, even after the price of the sugar is subtracted.

Unsatisfying Result

Thus, whether the wine needs it or not, sugar is almost always added. The result is heavy, hard-to-get-down wines that ought to be pure pleasure and leave the taster fresh and clear-headed the next day. Instead they leave a drinker rundown and headachy.

Such wines tend to be unbalanced chemically and may have problems in the bottle. A solid dose of SO₂ clarifies the wine, kills any stray germs and avoids any likelihood of fermentation or oxidation. It also can give a sharp, burning sensation in the nose, at the back of the throat as the wine goes down and in the pit of the stomach.

The next day, a headache that feels like an iron bar weighing across the forehead (the French call it *la barre au front*) is the symptom of too much SO₂ ingested with wine. And it's all perfectly legal, up to 175 milligrams per liter of dry red wine and 225 for dry white. Sweet liqueur-type wines, such as Sauternes, may contain up to 400 milligrams per liter.

It has not been proven that SO₂ is harmful within these limits, which are the same for all European Economic Community countries. But the body obviously does not like it, otherwise there would be no headache. The rule of thumb with SO₂ would seem to be: Less is better.

Nor is SO₂ the only chemical additive permitted in wine. Among others, tartaric acid may be added to wines lacking sufficient acidity.

Prison Guard Killed In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A gunman believed to be a member of the Irish Republican Army shot and killed a prison guard last night as the jailer left a meeting at Crumlin Road Jail, authorities said.

In Dublin, meanwhile, forty inmates were injured, three seriously, in a prison riot last night believed to have started in sympathy for the two men on trial in the murder of Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Officials at Dublin's Mountjoy Jail said that inmates set a fire in the jail. Troops helped police douse the flames and return the prisoners to their cells.

while excessively acidic wines may receive a dose of calcium carbonate to decalcify them.

Various physical treatments also may be used. Reducing the temperature of wine down to about minus 5 degrees Celsius causes matter to settle out. Flash pasteurizing kills bacteria as effectively as SO₂. Heavy filtering through asbestos plates prevents sediment from later appearing in the bottle.

But not one of these practices, with the possible exception of very light chaptalization, does much for the aroma or taste of wine. If anything they tend to neutralize it, or, in the case of excessive SO₂, they may make it repellent.

If the goal is to make a uniform, pretty-colored product that is clear in the bottle and ready for sale quickly, all these methods work. But if the point is to make wine with a fine taste and character, they should only be used with the greatest of discretion.

After all, the official French defi-

Charges Filed Against Suspect In Schleyer Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 6 (UPI) — The government yesterday filed charges against Stefan Wisniewski for his alleged part in the kidnap-murder two years ago of West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said that Mr. Wisniewski will be tried in Duesseldorf, but that no date had been set.

Mr. Schleyer was kidnapped by Red Army Faction terrorists in Cologne two years ago in a hail of bullets that killed his four bodyguards. His body was found six weeks later, after authorities had refused to comply with terrorist demands for release of jailed Baader-Meinhof gang members. Later three of the terrorists whose release was demanded died in their cells in what authorities said was a pact suicide.

Mr. Wisniewski, one of the 14 persons believed involved in the kidnap-murder, was arrested in Paris in May, 1978. Several in the Schleyer case have been apprehended, but no others have been formally charged.

'Revolutionary Unit' Claims Fiat Bombing

MILAN, Nov. 6 (AP) — An organization calling itself the National Revolutionary Armed Unit said yesterday that it was responsible for the bombing of a Fiat showroom here the previous night.

An anonymous telephone call saying that the attack was meant to be a protest against "the policy of [Fiat chairman Giovanni] Agnelli." Police said that the organization was unknown to them.

nition of wine is a drink that "comes exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes or the juice of fresh grapes." Yet authorizing the use of sugar and the chemicals mentioned above renders the definition meaningless.

Broad Limits

French wine laws are very strict, but the limits are sometimes too broad and enforcement is uncertain. Similar rules govern wine making in other countries but France is especially open to criticism because it has so long been the model for every other wine-producing country.

At its best, French wine is stunning in its character, taste and elegance. And there are many honest shippers and growers who produce outstanding wines. But how do one find these wines amid all the bad, mass-produced wines that most people are exposed to?

A good way is to follow the results of various annual wine judging such as those of the Paris Salon International de l'Agriculture in March (called Palmares des Produits, available for the asking, Concours General Agricole, Boulevard Henri-IV, Paris 4th) or of the Macon National Fair in May (Palmares du Concours des Grand Vins de France de la Foire Nationale de Macon, 2 Rue Gambetta, Macon, 71000).

Another good source is the monthly Gault-Millau food, wine and travel guide. Particularly in the September and October issues the French-language magazine offers extensive lists of generally reliable producers, with addresses and prices of wine — when available — for direct ordering. And it tells where to find these products among the few really good Paris wine stores.

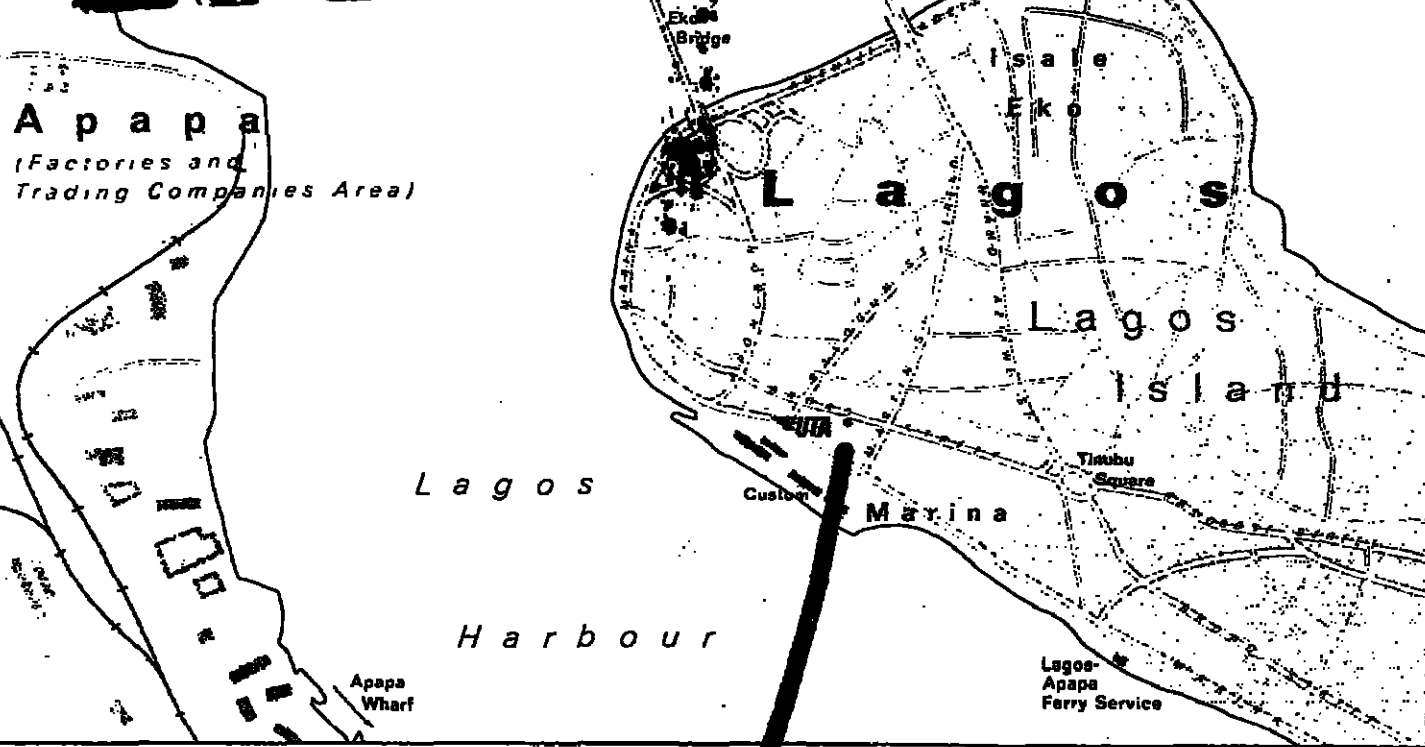
Part 2: France's rivals in the quality wine market.

Tiger's Claws No Match for Mother's Teeth

KUWAIT, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A woman freed her daughter from a tiger's claws in a Kuwait zoo by biting his paw, the Kuwait newspaper Al-Qabas said today. Suad Saleh-7, put her head inside the tiger's cage yesterday and offered him candy. The tiger responded by putting his paw between the bars and trapping the girl's head in the cage. While Suad screamed, her parents tried to beat the animal back by pounding his paw with a stone.

Finally, Suad's mother sank her teeth deep into the tiger's paw. The animal quickly released the child, who fainted and was taken to a hospital for the treatment of minor head wounds.

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Obituaries

Capp, Satirist, Creator of L'il Abner, Dogpatch

YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT) — L'il Abner, the creator of the comic strip, died yesterday at Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Mass., after a long illness.

Mr. Capp was 70, an endlessly witty, eternally innocent, hopelessly naive named L'il Abner.

Mr. Capp was one of the great humorists of his time, a Dogpatch society was endemic and ex-er, of Otto and Matilda Cap- in New Haven on Sept. 28, he grew up to discover the

1932. The Associated Press in to draw "Mr. Gilfeather," a strip, and his best efforts. He soon quit, or was dis- and became a ghost artist moonists. Ham Fisher, who "Joe Palooka," put him to a amannensis, and Mr. Capp

Capp-Fisher arrangement broke up and Mr. Capp idea for "L'il Abner" to a, and the masterpiece was running.

Dogpatch was a never-never land without indoor plumbing, ties between cause and effect, or even respect for gravity. Here were such amiably ungodly creatures as Hairless Joe, Lonesome Polecat, Moonbeam McSwine and Joe Biffo (pronounced as spelled).

The first family was made up of small-scaled parents — Fanny (Mammy) Yokum, pipe-smoking matriarch, shrewd and muscular; her browbeaten husband, Lucifer Ornamental (Pappy) Yokum, wan and inoffensive, and Abner, Daisy Mae was the lightly clad blonde forever pursuing Abner, who seemed

Mr. Capp borrowed his targets from life's daily hypocrisies and his models from life's heroes and villains. Many of the comic names were distortions of real ones: Orson Welles was the corpulent Orson Waggon, Drew Pearson a harpie called Druisilla Pearson, John Foster Dulles a sanctimonious John Foster Dullick and Joan Baez a less-melancholic Joan Baez.

Mr. Capp's satiric portrayal of Miss Baez for her role in the protest movement in the '60s so angered the folk singer that she threatened legal action. Mr. Capp responded by saying he felt sorry for Miss Baez if she could prove Joan Baez was a prostitute.

Other famous Capp creations were Sadie Hawkins Day, when single girls could marry any poor bachelor they caught, and the shmoos, lovable little pear-shaped packages of grade-A nourishment just dying to be consumed, thus sparing mankind the need to sow, reap, forage or steal.

When he started "L'il Abner," his ambition was not to change the world, but to modify his diet by being able to afford three square meals a day. "That may have colored my whole political attitude for 30 or 40 years," Mr. Capp said when success was an old story. "After that, go. Go and reconstruct the world."

"I was a great defender of liberals for 35 years. I believed in them. Then I stopped believing in them. They seemed to me smug and sanctimonious," he said.

Mr. Capp became a public defender of conservatives, and in his strip he loosed his ammunition against radical students, hairy S.W.I.N.E. — Students Wildly In-



The Yokums, in a family portrait, were Capp's central creation.

dignant About Nearly Everything. Weekends he lectured to college students, and occasionally he had to fend off charges by coeds who said he had made improper advances.

The more polemical he waxed, the fewer newspapers stayed with him. By 1977, fewer than 400 remained of more than 900.

For years, Mr. Capp had been having trouble breathing, even walking. He was heavy-set, and he began using a wheelchair to move about. But he resisted conceding to himself that he was sick. Doctors told him he had emphysema and warned him to stop smoking, but he refused to quit.

He is survived by his wife, Catherine Wingate Cameron, whom he married in 1929; a son, Colin Capp of Little Rock, Ark., a daughter, Mrs. Julie Cairo-Lapedra of Paris, and eight grandchildren. Another daughter, Catherine Pierce, died in 1977.

— ISRAEL SHENKER

Amedeo Nazzari

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP) — Amedeo Nazzari, 71, the idol of millions of



Al Capp

film fans in Italy and abroad in the '40s and '50s, died here yesterday.

Mr. Nazzari's good looks, baritone voice and penchant for romantic and cloak-and-dagger roles made him the darling of female crowds. He debuted as a stage actor at 18 and entered the world of cinema at 26 after winning a competition for "new film faces" in 1935.

Begin Trades for Votes, Bows to Faction

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has shored up his shaky coalition by accepting the demand of a tiny ultra-orthodox faction to bring a stricter abortion law to a vote in Parliament before the end of the month.

The small Agudat Israel Party backed down on its demand for an immediate vote after meetings yesterday with Mr. Begin and Liberal Party leader Simcha Ehrlich, who promised to try to influence some of his party members to reverse their views.

Party leader Shlomo Lorincz said the Agudat Israel Party, which

threatened to tie its support for an urgently needed Cabinet reshuffle to the abortion issue, decided more time was needed to ensure approval of its motion.

As a condition for joining Mr. Begin's coalition, Agudat Israel demanded the cancellation of a clause in the law that permits abortions because of difficult social conditions.

With support from the Agudat's four parliamentarians, the Knesset voted 54-46 to change a law to allow for a second post of deputy prime minister. The bill was expected to pass in Parliament today. The

Premier Caramanlis Confident on Both Greece Poised for Entry to EEC, NATO

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (IHT) — When Premier Constantine Caramanlis returned from his week's tour of Western Europe in the latter part of October, he seemed confident that ratification of Greece's accession treaty to full membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) by the parliaments of its nine members was virtually in the bag.

Sources close to the government also affirmed that the premier came home with the distinct impression that the "Haig plan" for Greece's re-entry into NATO, which has been heavily criticized here, had been scrapped or was at least in the process of being changed.

That plan first drew criticism from Turkey. After revision, the Greeks raised their own objections, notably on the question of Greece's presence in the Aegean. For a time, the issue seemed likely to bar Greece's return to the alliance.

Now, discussions are scheduled this month between Greek representatives and NATO Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers in an attempt to iron out the problems.

Mr. Caramanlis, government sources said, received assurances that any delay in Greece's reintegration into NATO — it pulled out because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 — would in no way be linked to Greece's accession to the EEC.

Among the issues to be discussed are command and control in Aegean airspace and the proposed deployment, in the event of war, of an allied task force in the area rather than a national command.

The Greeks insist that responsibility in the Aegean, clearly assigned to them before they quit the alliance, be reaffirmed under any new arrangement they might reach with NATO. But according to sources here, the Turks object and threaten to stall any such arrange-

ment by invoking their veto powers — although they have been calling publicly for Greece's return to NATO.

Under one possible compromise, according to NATO sources here, any allusion to Turkey's or Greece's sovereign rights in the Aegean would simply be avoided.

That might lead to a nonpolitical compromise. No politically unacceptable concessions by either side would be entailed, and thus no precedents would be set that could exacerbate the smoldering Greek-Turkish dispute, something both sides have been at pains to avoid.

During Mr. Caramanlis' tour there were persistent reports that such a plan was being backed by Britain and West Germany.

Diplomatic observers here have speculated that by squeezing in his round of talks with Western European leaders — directly after his visit to Moscow and prior to his trip next Monday to Peking — Mr. Caramanlis spotlighted his interest in seeing the EEC question settled.

He is also reportedly determined to settle the NATO issue and to maintain the fragile equilibrium in Athens' relationship with Ankara before he makes his widely anticipated bid for the presidency next spring.

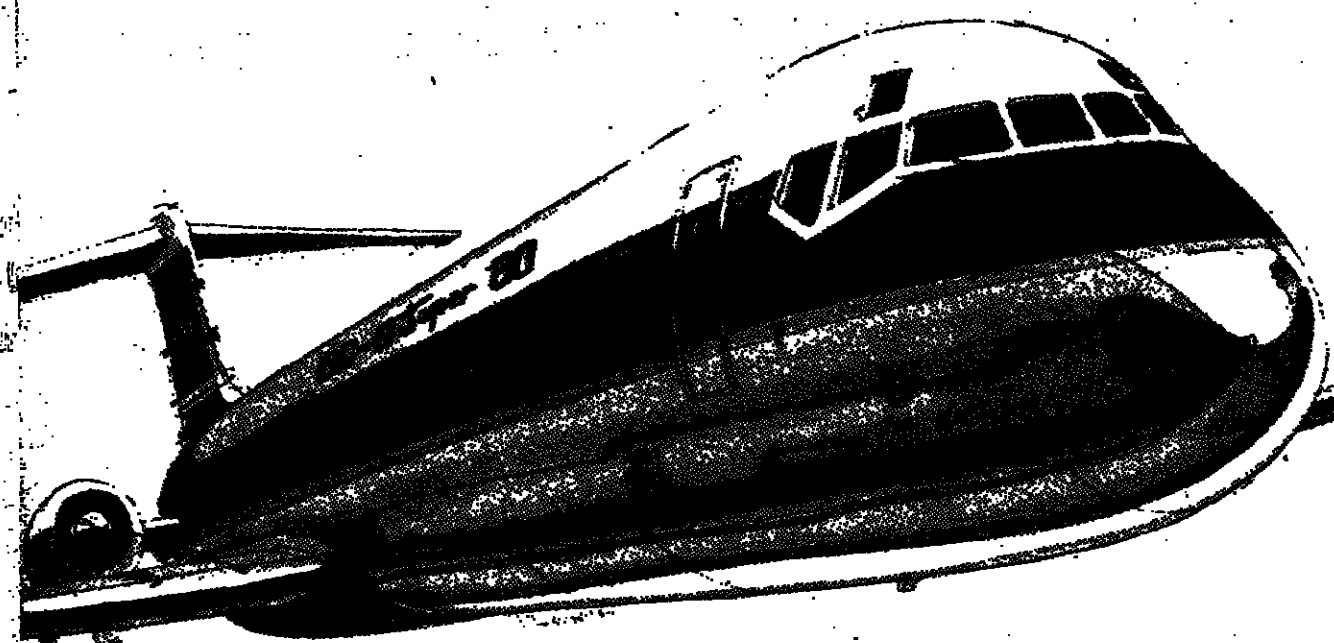
Political sources here believe that by committing Greece politically and economically to the EEC and NATO, Mr. Caramanlis hopes to bind future Greek governments to his European policies.

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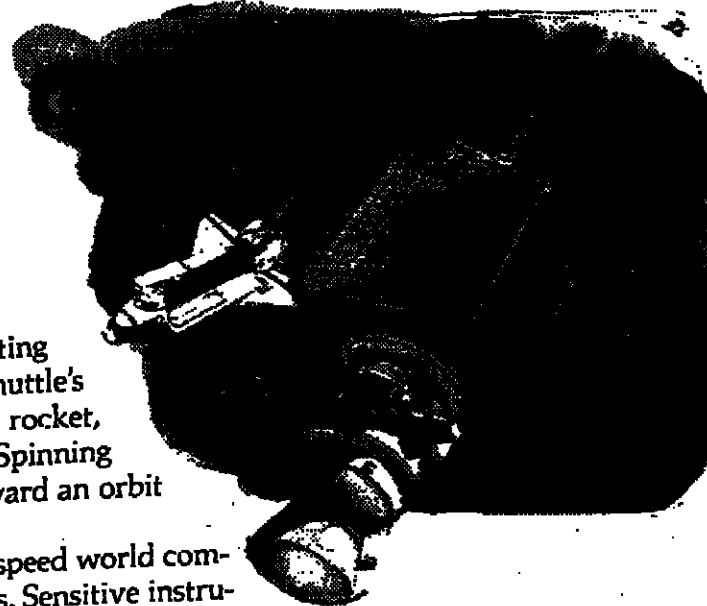
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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

Exit Bazargan

Premier Mehdi Bazargan's resignation was inevitable. That he remained in office eight months was a tribute to his capacity for enduring abuse heaped upon indignity. His inability to influence Iran's assault on law and diplomacy was the final display of ineffectuality. It was too much, even for Bazargan.

Nonetheless, his resignation is to be regretted. As weak as his government was, it represented a thin line of defense between the Iranian people and the dictatorial theocracy embodied in the Ayatollah Khomeini's draft constitution. It was also the medium through which Khomeini communicated with the rest of the world. By and large, it operated according to established principles in its relations with other nations.

That is no longer likely to be the case. Khomeini's support for the student takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which now involves death threats, is an outright rejection of civilized behavior. Does it flow from some inner Islamic logic that eludes the Western mind? Should foreign ministries in the United States, Britain and other infidel bastions hire experts in Koranic exegesis to replace their Iranian desk officers? Reason of the logical or common sense variety is of little use in dealing with a ruler who asserts that his authority has been ordained by God and that any quarrel with that authority is heretical.

Yet, Iran must be dealt with. At least, it must be made to release the hostages. Whatever combination of threat, appeasement and deception that seems likely to work should be tried in the context, of course, of the Carter administration's necessary refusal to trade the shah for the Americans held in the embassy.

After that goal is achieved, the United States should re-examine its relations with the Islamic republic. Plans to supply spare parts for U.S.-made arms must, of course, be canceled if the Iranian regime does not reverse its position and see to it that the hostages are released.

The Carter administration should also consider just how badly it needs the 500,000 barrels of oil it imports daily from Iran. The impending recession will provide the kind of slack economy needed to absorb the loss. The over-all effect of an Iranian cutoff might indeed be salutary if it adds to the impetus to conserve fuel and develop alternative sources. It should not, however, provide Saudi Arabia with additional diplomatic leverage. The Saudis should not be asked to fill the gap.

There are also important strategic considerations. Because of its oil and its location on the Gulf and bordering the Soviet Union, any shift to the left in Tehran would alarm Washington. There has been no sign so far that the Ayatollah Khomeini will follow the path of Libya's Moamer Qadhafi, another Islamic zealot, and establish close relations with Moscow. But predicting the future in Iran is as risky as playing Russian roulette with a fully loaded revolver. There is also the possibility that the ayatollah's regime might become so chaotic that a leftist coup will be welcomed by a majority of Iranians.

In any case, the United States must be in a position to influence events and protect its interests. A break in diplomatic relations would be a last resort. But if the Khomeini regime constitutes a clear threat to the safety of U.S. diplomats there might be no alternative.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nuclear Power: Moratorium?

Unfortunately, the question of why the Kemeny Commission did not formally recommend a U.S. nuclear moratorium threatens to dominate public consideration of its report on Three Mile Island and, consequently, to divert attention from the commission's more important recommendations for changes in the way nuclear reactors are regulated and run.

On presenting their report to Congress, commission members were asked again and again why they did not recommend one or another type of moratorium. Chairman John G. Kemeny and some of his colleagues repeatedly tried to remind the congressmen that in thinking about a moratorium they should ask: for what purpose? Is it intended to provide a pause during which specific changes can be made, or is its purpose merely to be symbolic — evidence that nuclear power poses an imminent danger and that the critics were right all along? In considering a moratorium proposal, they said, look closely at its precise provisions and ask whether they will, in fact, achieve the intended goal.

The commission itself concluded that a moratorium is needed only to impose a strict deadline for making essential improvements in the nuclear system. Some believed that, without a formal moratorium, the industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission could not be jolted out of a business-as-usual attitude. But others believed that the impact of the accident itself, the report and the steps

that would be taken by the president and Congress would be enough to induce the needed change in attitude. All agreed that a moratorium *per se* was secondary.

What the commission on Three Mile Island finally did recommend was that the NRC not issue any new permits to build or operate a reactor until it has determined in each case that the necessary improvements have been made. These include the introduction of numerous new safety measures, a competency test for utilities, new training programs for reactor operators and approved state and local emergency plans. In fact, what this amounts to is a moratorium — since it will take many months to do all these things. But it is a moratorium applied on a case-by-case basis, on the merits, not across the board. This approach would penalize badly run utilities or poorly sited reactors, but it would also encourage the resolution of long-standing safety problems. It is more likely to achieve the fastest possible improvements in nuclear safety than the arbitrary three-year moratorium proposed by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., the chairmen of the chief congressional committees on nuclear power.

The shorter pause that the NRC disclosed on Monday conforms quite closely to the commission's recommendation. That recommendation puts the emphasis where it properly belongs: on the improvements that have to be made to ensure a tolerable degree of safety.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy on the Fringe

There was a photograph in The Times on Sunday showing five white men in plaid shirts and overalls, lifting their rifles and shotguns from a car. They looked like deer hunters on a cool November day. But they weren't. They were Klansmen and Nazis, members of the violent fringe, who proceeded to murder five people. The victims were from another fringe, the Marxist left. They were members of the Communist Workers Party U.S.A. and they believed that provoking violence from the Klan might promote socialist revolution. Their slogan was "Death to the Klan."

It would have been hard, on the basis only

of such rhetorical violence, for the police in Greensboro, N.C. to deny them a parade permit. Yet by allowing them to march, the police created a special responsibility to keep the peace. Not only did the police not take any special precautions, they actually withdrew from the scene. Their excuse was that the marchers did not want protection. But society and the law demand protection in such circumstances. Once the permit was issued, the police should have been on hand, whether they were wanted or not. They might have saved lives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 7, 1904

PITTSBURGH — Concerning Judge Parker's utterances on the Philippines, the Pittsburgh Gazette says today: "The Democratic candidate for the presidency must realize by this time that the American people are in no mood to listen to the theoretical doctrines of the small cult of anti-imperialists who have been attempting to make a political issue of our dealings with the Philippines, ever since we had to take these islands. Even Democratic newspapers, which have been vigorously supporting the candidate, can scarcely conceal their disgust over the latest declaration about 'scuttling' in the Philippines, and some of them bluntly admit that he blundered."

Fifty Years Ago
November 7, 1929

WASHINGTON — A green bottle with a foreign label, looking as though it might contain champagne, appeared on the desk of Sen. Smith Brookhart when the Senate convened today. Investigation proved it to be merely imported table water — part of an exhibit to be used in the tariff debate — which somebody had placed there as a joke. Sen. Brookhart recently insisted that he must reveal "the whole story" about a "wet" dinner which he says was enjoyed by new congressmen. But the senator was not present to enjoy it. After the Senate session, the sergeant at arms replaced the bottle among the articles on the table for the tariff exhibit.



Political Postmortem of French Suicide

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The Boulin affair was all the more startling because his offense sounded too trivial to warrant suicide. Robert Boulin, minister of labor, bought five acres of land on the Riviera five years ago at a low price. French newspapers, exploring the deal last month, drew the obvious conclusion that Mr. Boulin had laid himself open to blackmail for government favors by the owner, a real estate operator with a background in undercover work for the Gaullist movement.

In trying to explain Mr. Boulin's suicide, French commentators say that he was not motivated by shame about a crime. He maintained his innocence, and a politician's suicide in France tends to be viewed as an act of honor proving a man's innocence, not as an admission of guilt. Mr. Boulin, 59, apparently plunged over the edge because he was convinced that fellow Gaullists had set him up as the victim of a political plot. Abandoned by his erstwhile political allies and suddenly isolated from his friends, he killed himself rather than see sullied the end of his long career of exemplary public service — first under Gen. De Gaulle, then under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Stagnant

Mr. Boulin's fate can only be understood against the background of current French politics. The political scene is stagnant to the point of suffocation. Dominated by the deepening economic crisis, political debate has become increasingly sterile. The parties are stalemated. Real power is concentrated in the hands of the president, who appears assured of re-election to another 7-year term in 1981. Yet, despite Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's apparent political invulnerability, a stubborn mood of frustration persists in much of the nation.

With political issues blurred and the parties blocked, the fray has shifted in recent months to personalities — an unpredictable terrain in France, where politicians traditionally ignore one another's private lives. The indignation was all the stronger when the leading Giscard figures came under personal attack — Prime Minister Raymond Barre for a Riviera property deal and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for an alleged gift of diamonds. The technique was always the same — leaking documents to the press. The Boulin material apparently came from a supposedly secret court investigation.

Paris Staggered

The suicide of Mr. Boulin staggered the Paris political establishment. His posthumous letter damning some fellow Gaullist politicians lifted the veil on bitter clan feuding in the government coalition of Gaullists and Giscardists. His dubious real estate deal deepened the impression on French public opinion that some men in power in Paris are easily prone to accept personal favors. Leading newspapers have rebelled at what their editors see as a government attempt to blame newspaper reporting for what, it transpires, was political skulduggery.

This atmosphere could be damaging to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's image as France's technocratic philosopher-king, patiently striving to lead France beyond the paralyzing economic and political conflicts inherited from French history. If the anti-Boulin operation was part of a political campaign, who mounted it, and why? Despite hot denials, initial suspicion has fastened on supporters of Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac. Despite the formal Giscardist-Gaullist alliance, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has weakened Mr. Chirac's influence steadily as his rival for leadership of the ruling center-rightist

coalition. One of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's most effective operations has involved extending his influence over the Gaullists who — like Mr. Boulin — served in his Cabinet. Many of the large number of Gaullists who sit in the French parliament also have been wooed away from the party apparatus and Mr. Chirac's influence, notably by traditional Gaullist like parliamentary speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing because they resent Mr. Chirac's autocratic methods in administering the Gaullist legacy.

Plot Theory

Exponents of the Gaullist plot theory say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was planning to appoint one of his loyal Gaullists, perhaps Mr. Boulin, as his prime minister — a step designed to produce an open split in the Gaullists' ranks and to broaden Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's electoral appeal in the 1981 presidential elections.

Despite Mr. Chirac's newly se-

rene, more presidential style in recent months, his strategists — according to the plot theory — faced with this threat, decided to mount an operation to blacken Mr. Boulin's reputation, hoping to punish him for being a renegade Gaullist, destroy his chances of becoming prime minister and discredit the leadership of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Like all good conspiracy theories, it dovetails with the public image — in this case, the Gaullist movement's occasional readiness to use devious methods on dissidents.

Mr. Chirac is filing a libel suit against a French journalist who broadcast this accusation, but the suspicion has become a political factor.

Riding Out Storm

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, if he chooses, can probably exploit the Boulin episode to cut down Mr. Chirac's remaining stature.

But he is more likely to try to ride out the storm and maintain his Olympian style. A debate inevitably

would be seen as the start of a presidential election campaign. And, politically, he must reckon with the risk that the left, despite its self-inflicted wounds, could gather enough strength to beat a mortally quarrelsome majority.

Yet the opposition parties are wary of this potential political windfall.

The Communists play down the scandal, apparently because they prefer the current regime to a leftist victory which would be dominated by the Socialists. Even the Socialists are cautious. Their leader, Francois Mitterrand, would be uncomfortable in an election in which personal integrity became a campaign issue.

In all probability, the Boulin affair is likely to leave unchanged the basic French dilemma which created the climate for scandal in the first place — a frustrating political stalemate in which French parties have no prospect of democratic rotation in and out of government.

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The Blame Passers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Dick Clark, the former Iowa senator placed in charge of the U.S. program to get help to starving refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia, last week deserted his post with no notice to take a job in the Kennedy campaign helping to round up Iowa delegates.

Here is a man who spent years in the Senate demanding we "stop the killing" and withdraw our support of troops fighting Communists in Southeast Asia; now, when the terrible consequences of our retreat shocks the conscience of the world, he runs from his responsibility to further his political ambition.

After Withdrawal

In the early 1970s, the most significant argument made for an orderly withdrawal of U.S. troops, and for a continuance of military aid to anti-Communists, was that the massacre at Hue showed that a bloodbath would follow a Communist victory. This was derided as hard-line nonsense and the moral high ground was claimed by those who demanded we "stop the bombing."

After the withdrawal of U.S. support hastened the collapse of the anti-Communists, reports began to filter in that a bloodbath was taking place in Cambodia. At first, this was seen as the alarmist self-justification of discredited hawks; then — to their credit — some newsmen and columnists ignored past post-

pones put forward an answer: Hanoi was acting in an uncivilized fashion because the United States failed to recognize Vietnam and refused to pay reparations for helping South Vietnamese resist. Not until Hanoi's ransom coffers were filled and enough potential troublemakers drowned did Communist leaders reduce their export of "boat people."

Another Crime

Now still another crime against humanity is in process. Hanoi, which is undeniably in control of most of Cambodia, is enforcing mass starvation. Hanoi has been cool about permitting food to reach Cambodia's refugees.

The blame-passers are frantic. No longer can the murder of millions be attributed to gentle Cambodian leaders we "brutalized," no longer can the persecution of the boat people be blamed in any way on U.S. nonrecognition of Hanoi. The order to refuse humanitarian aid is being given in Hanoi by the same hard-eyed militarists who beat the French and the Americans — by the Communist leaders whose only moment of reasonableness was brought about by the "Christmas bombing."

At this point, the blame-passers might do well to stop accusing others. Nobody, not the most I-told-you-so hawk, expects anybody to check signals across the board. I am not predicting that I

Kremlin has seen the light. It is least possible, however, that the Soviet minister of defense understand that a substantial and, to Moscow, disturbing U.S. response may be setting in. To that extent, the prospects for negotiations may be looking up.

At the Vienna summit, Mr. Brown gave me a Polaroid card "for verification by national technical means." Ustinov gave Brown a stuffed bear, the 1980 Olympic symbol, explaining that the Russian bear "is threatening only in times — in general he is good at peace-loving." But of course it begs the question Ustinov asked to be pondering now: What kind of times are these?

The Bear Is Still Anxious

By Stephen S. Rosen

WASHINGTON — The

ing and growing of so Americans about the fading power, U.S. will and what seem to have left the Kremlin unmoved.

Indeed, the Soviet leadership from licking its chops as it plates the U.S. turkey going up for a gift feast, is showing unmistakable and, I think, signs of alarm at the vigor of U.S. bird.

What specifically troubles is that the United States is playing harder what steady people like Secretary of Defense Harold Brown have long seen high card — the United States great technological and industrial potential in defense. Look, for instance, at the latest pronouncement (Pravda, Oct. 25) of Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, someone who counts.

On the surface, he offers a what but not entirely propagandistic restatement of Leonid Brezhnev's recent demand to not to dare match the Soviet fire bombers and SS-20 missiles ready targeted on Western Europe by deploying there new U.S. missiles capable of reaching Soviet Underneath, Ustinov quietly catalogs the anxieties the Soviet Union feels as it regards the U.S. all conventional and nuclear armament plans. These include just the missiles in Europe, by the "quick strike forces," etc.

"What has the U.S. been doing at danger?" he asks, there a reminder of their past moves after the signing of SALT-2 treaty producing some serious complications that will put SALT-3 and place a burden on U.S. relations? This is a question, for what we see is a question of the aggressive U.S. bloc, with the U.S.A. setting tone and stepping up its own preparations in various parts of the world.

Does Ustinov believe, for instance — as he asserts and flatly denies — that Brown supports NATO's achievement of "superiority" over the Warsaw Pact? It may seem odd or phony that anyone should feel threatened by U.S. actions that most of us as reactive, lagging and unproven. But let us grant that Moscow historical inferiority complex fear of foreigners die hard, and perceptions (ours as well as theirs) play tricks on truth.

Something else glints from Ustinov's statement. I don't mean threat but alarm. I sense the ring of a question: Has the Kren blown it? Has the Soviet Union its 15-year arms buildup, gone far? Has it pushed the United States into the kind of foot-to-the-floor sponse that will nullify Soviet gains, kick off a real arms race, and end for 20 years the detente which so many Soviet dome hopes hang?

An experienced Politburo member, Ustinov knows that the sought by the Soviet Union's military investments could wash out if the United States were to summon up a big defense burst. It is precisely to empty such bursts that the Kren has talked up arms control, even this administration, pushed Congress, is drafting high-power military plans all the same.

Ustinov knows some of things, too, better than we do: the Soviet Union is surrounded enemies and unreliable allies; the Soviet civilian economy stretched tight and structured inefficiency; that the coming Kren succession will aggravate inflation over the budget; that Moscow will soon be buying oil in the market; that a declining birth rate pinching manpower; that discrimination against Jews is choking major source of scientific talent and so on.

In these circumstances, it is not to Moscow's advantage to take a laughably lopsided approach the titmus issue of European nuclear weapons? Does it not make sense to check signals across the board?

I am not predicting that I Kremlin has seen the light. It is least possible, however, that the Soviet minister of defense understand that a substantial and, to Moscow, disturbing U.S. response may be setting in. To that extent, the prospects for negotiations may be looking up.

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Spot Prices Up But Market Quiet

North Sea Oil Firms Lift Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — Oil prices rose sharply today as North Sea oil firms lifted prices for the first time in several months. The new top price is \$19.94 a barrel, up from \$19.44 a barrel last month.

Spot Oil Volume Quadrupled in '79, Expert Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The amount of oil sold outside long-term contracts at higher spot prices has nearly quadrupled since the beginning of the year, petroleum analyst Walter Levy reports.

K. Money-Supply Rise Threat to Tory Strategy

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — An unexpectedly large expansion of the money supply threatens the Conservative government's strategy of fighting inflation by raising interest rates.

14.4% M-3 Rise
Some economists suggest the underlying increase in M-3 money supply could reach 2 percent for the month. If this estimate is correct, the official figures would show a 14.4 percent annual increase in the money supply.

News and Notes

Thorn Electrical and EMI Ltd. say their boards have agreed on the terms for a merger that would be the largest in recent British history.

Occidental Petroleum Chairman Armand Hammer says his company signed a 10-year cooperation agreement on Nov. 2 with Bulgaria for implementation of projects covering the design and construction of chemical, plastics, petrochemicals and fertilizer plants.

UAL Inc.'s United Airlines says it will drop 200 "unprofitable and fuel-inefficient" flights from its 1,500-flight schedule by 1980 to save fuel.

Occidental Petroleum Chairman Armand Hammer says his company signed a 10-year cooperation agreement on Nov. 2 with Bulgaria for implementation of projects covering the design and construction of chemical, plastics, petrochemicals and fertilizer plants.

Senate Supports Freezing Bank Bids by Foreigners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The Senate unexpectedly has approved a six-month moratorium on foreign purchases of U.S. commercial banks.

While prospects for the provision to become law are bleak since there is no similar bill in the House, and it is not likely to be accepted in conference, the bills reflect growing congressional concern over a sharp increase in bank takeovers by foreign interests.

The controversial measure, sponsored by Senator John Heinz (R-Pa.), was quietly and unexpectedly slipped into legislation approved Friday to phase out interest-rate ceilings on consumer deposits.

Acquisition proposals by foreign banks for U.S. banks announced in the last year total \$23 billion more in domestic assets. If the deals were to be concluded, foreign banks would control one-ninth of the country's total domestic commercial bank assets.

Wall St. Prices Off; Trade Light

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — New York Stock Exchange prices lost ground today in light trading as investors moved to the sidelines to await some resolution of the tense situation in Iran.

A major concern was the possibility Iran might embargo oil shipments to the United States. However, an Iranian embassy official in Washington said no such decision has been made.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.15 to 806.48 and declines advanced 976 to 449 as volume rose to 22.06 million shares.

Analysts said a gloomy revision of the U.S. inflation outlook by presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn added to market weakness.

Mr. Kahn said he no longer expects inflation to drop below double-digit rates by late winter or early spring. He declined in a speech before the National Press Club to say what inflation rate he expects next year, but he did say the underlying rate might now be as high as 9 percent.

Carter DM Notes Oversubscribed

FRANKFURT, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank reported today that the first tranche of so-called Carter notes had been heavily oversubscribed.

The Bundesbank said 2,005 billion Deutschmarks of the marketable notes was allotted. All applications for up to 100,000 DM were allotted in full.

The 8.55-percent, 2½-year issue drew applications of 1,549 billion DM, and 808.4 million DM were allotted. The 8.5-percent, 3½-year issue drew applications of 2,344 billion DM, and 1,197 billion DM were allotted.

Swiss Prices Decline

BERN, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — Lower heating oil and food costs pushed Switzerland's consumer price index down a slight 0.1 percent in October to 105.6 (September, 1977, equals 100), up 5 percent from a year earlier, the Swiss government's statistics office said today.

Mr. Kahn said he had been projecting a drop in the inflation rate below double digits within the next four months on the basis of an expected slower increase in oil prices and a drop in interest rates.

Asked whether political pressures might prompt President Carter to ease his anti-inflation efforts, Mr. Kahn said, "I have a high degree of confidence the president will hold out."

The Federal Reserve reported that consumer installment credit rose by a record \$4.45 billion, seasonally adjusted, in September after a \$2.45-billion rise in August.

The Department of the Interior again delayed opening of oil company bids in the Georges Bank lease sale. Supreme Court Justice Brennan granted a unspecified delay on an environmentalists' suit.

Two fast food restaurant chains were heavily sold. Volume leader McDonald's dropped 1/2. Blocks of 300,000 and 87,300 shares traded at 40. Ponderosa System lost 1/4.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

U.S. Car Sales Drop 17% As Imports Expand Share

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — New-car sales in the United States plunged almost 17 percent in October from a year earlier, despite improved sales of imports.

U.S. automakers sold 722,102 units, down 21 percent from last year's level. The decline was attributed to several factors, including what an auto official called "erratic and contradictory economic actions" taken recently by the federal government to cool inflation.

Sales of imports alone jumped about 14 percent to an estimated 170,000 units accounting for slightly more than 19 percent of the U.S. market, up from about 15 percent last year when imports were hurt by low inventory and early signs of a decline in foreign-car sales.

Matches Recession
The sharp decline in auto sales was generally in line with sales analysts' expectations. Nonetheless, on a seasonally adjusted basis, total industry car sales slid to 9.4 million units annually, their lowest point since October, 1976, when sales were affected by a strike. This compares with a 10.5-million rate in September. Some analysts expect sales to stay around October's rate at least through the fourth quarter.

An industry sales analyst said the 9.4-million annual rate includes a 7.3-million-unit rate for U.S. makes and a 2.1-million-unit rate for imports. That domestic figure is about equal to adjusted rates that U.S. automakers posted in the depth of the recession during 1975.

Datsun posted a sharp 64-percent gain from its lackluster year-ago level, and also showed signs of narrowing the traditional sales gap between it and arch-rival Toyota, the No. 1 U.S. importer.

General Motors sales fell 22 percent and those of Ford dropped 19 percent.

American Motor Corp.'s car sales rose 37 percent to 176,332 and Volkswagen of America's sales surged 293 percent to 18,935 U.S.-made units.

Among major imports, Toyota sales rose 14.6 percent to 38,771 units, Honda rose 35.3 percent to 25,375, Mazda gained 81.4 percent to 13,702, Fiat dropped 27.9 percent to 3,485, Mercedes slumped 24.9 percent to 3,433, BMW rose 22.2 percent to 3,863 and Renault rose 69.2 percent to 1,790.

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Or Unique Situation — An Analysis

Chrysler Aid: Whittling Away Capitalism?

By Judith Miller
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The Commerce Department's support for \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees to help save Chrysler last week called the crisis a "unique" situation, the administration persisted in its philosophical opposition to government financial intervention in the private sector.

Commerce Department to provide up to \$350 million in loan guarantees for specialty-steel companies. The assistance aimed to help the companies modernize in the face of foreign competition, adjust to government-mandated environmental standards, and preserve jobs.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions In local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
Missouri Mining & Smelting			
Revenue	119,330	1978	82,040
Net Loss	1,310	1978	2,790
Nissan Motor			
Revenue	1,324.7	1977	1,157
Profits	40,300	1977	34,860
Per Share	26.40	1977	25.23
United States Gas System			
Revenue	1,980	1978	1,800
Profits	112.87	1978	103.11
Per Share	3.21	1978	2.92
Revenue	2,640	1977	2,410
Profits	148.94	1977	140.75
Per Share	4.23	1977	3.99
Emerson Electric			
Revenue	692.0	1977	559.7
Profits	50.40	1977	42.67
Per Share	0.84	1977	0.72
Revenue	2,610	1977	2,230
Profits	201.03	1977	173.15
Per Share	3.37	1977	2.93
Lockheed			
Revenue	2,610	1977	2,230
Profits	201.03	1977	173.15
Per Share	3.37	1977	2.93
Lockheed Ait			
Revenue	2,610	1977	2,230
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Gold is a vital part of any investment portfolio providing a long-term hedge against capital erosion. What, then, has been preventing you from investing in gold? The formalities of buying and selling it? The difficulties of handling it? If so, take a look at the Krugerrand.

The Krugerrand is a gold coin containing exactly 1 troy ounce of fine gold. As it is legal tender you can buy it at practically any bank. Without fuss. Without formalities. Just put your cash on the desk and carry off your Krugerrands. Now, the other side of the coin: economy. The Krugerrand doesn't carry a collector's surcharge. And its gold premium is the lowest of all gold coins — only 7%. So the Krugerrand is the best buy when you consider gold.

And the most flexible gold when you re-sell it. Because again there's no red tape. And its coin form enables you to sell it exactly the way you would like to: ounce by ounce.

So whichever way you look at it, it's not only an ounce of pure gold. But also a pound of pure common sense.

Krugerrand
The cash-and-carry gold.

Traded by banks in Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Andorra.
As well as in the USA.

100

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	121 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	+ 1/4
GE	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
General Electric	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	121 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	+ 1/4
GE	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
General Electric	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	IBM	121 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/2	+ 1/4
12 Month	AT&T	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	+ 1/4
12 Month	GE	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4
12 Month	Westinghouse	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
12 Month	General Electric	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 5, 1979

7810 Agnicon E	315 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 6, 1979

Dollar Bonds					
Alaska 1945-52	85	87	Kloke W. 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Arizona 1945-52	85	87	Manila 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Ashtand 7-9-52	91 1/4	92 1/4	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Australia 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
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Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87 1/4
Canada 1945-52	85	87	Manitoba 8-9-55	85 1/2	87

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DECLARATION OF A 5% STOCK DIVIDEND

Allocation of new shares to the shareholders of the company at a rate of 1% new shares for every 20 shares held on October 30, 1979, as decided by the general meeting of shareholders held on October 30, 1979, will be issued at net asset value exclusive of allocation rights.

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International Herald Tribune

Chicago Futures

November 6, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
5000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Nov	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Aug	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	4.17 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.15	4.17 1/2	+0.01 1/2

Sales Mon. 17,029.
Total open interest Mon. 57,554, off 384 from Fri.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
5000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Nov	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Aug	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	2.62 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.61	2.62 1/2	+0.01 1/2

Sales Mon. 30,099.
Total open interest Mon. 106,345, off 458 from Fri.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
5000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Aug	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	6.50 1/2	6.53 1/2	6.47 1/2	6.50 1/2	+0.01 1/2

Sales Mon. 34,171.
Total open interest Mon. 110,412, off 451 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 tons, dollars per ton					
Nov	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Dec	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Jan	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Feb	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Mar	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Apr	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
May	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Jun	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Jul	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Aug	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Sep	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Oct	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Nov	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10
Dec	182.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	-10

Sales Mon. 6,153.
Total open interest Mon. 55,545, off 378 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
42,000 lbs. dollars per 100 lbs.					
Nov	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Dec	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Jan	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Feb	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Mar	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Apr	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
May	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Jun	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Jul	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Aug	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Sep	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Oct	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Nov	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35
Dec	24.25	24.35	24.15	24.25	-35

Sales Mon. 11,570.
Total open interest Mon. 66,813, off 518 from Fri.

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
5000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Nov	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Dec	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Jan	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Feb	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Mar	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Apr	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
May	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Jun	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Jul	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Aug	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Sep	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Oct	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Nov	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2
Dec	1.60 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.60 1/2	-0.01 1/2

Sales Mon. 722.
Total open interest Mon. 5,793, off 19 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
42,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Nov	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Dec	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Jan	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Feb	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Mar	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Apr	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
May	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Jun	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Jul	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Aug	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Sep	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Oct	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Nov	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32
Dec	67.00	67.25	66.75	67.00	+32

Sales Mon. 2,437; sales Mon. 3,475.
Total open interest Mon. 12,771, off 359 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg

LIVE HOGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30,000 cents per lb.					
Nov	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Dec	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Jan	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Feb	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Mar	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Apr	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
May	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Jun	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Jul	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Aug	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Sep	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Oct	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Nov	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07
Dec	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.75	+0.07

Est. sales 5,597; sales Mon. 7,495.
Total open interest Mon. 26,773, off 421 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Nov	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Dec	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jan	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Feb	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Mar	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Apr	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
May	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jun	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jul	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Aug	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Sep	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Oct	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Nov	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Dec	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25

Est. sales 5,597; sales Mon. 7,495.
Total open interest Mon. 26,773, off 421 from Fri.

ICEBERG BROILERS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Nov	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Dec	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jan	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Feb	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Mar	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Apr	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
May	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jun	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Jul	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Aug	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Sep	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Oct	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Nov	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25
Dec	48.00	48.25	47.75	48.00	+0.25

Est. sales 5,597; sales Mon. 7,495.
Total open interest Mon. 26,773, off 421 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
25,000 doz. cents per doz.					
Nov	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Dec	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Jan	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Feb	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Mar	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Apr	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
May	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Jun	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Jul	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Aug	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Sep	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Oct	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Nov	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Dec	55.00	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25

Est. sales 5,597; sales Mon. 7,495.
Total open interest Mon. 26,773, off 421 from Fri.

100	222.50	225.50	227.20	- .60
200	212.00	217.00	211.66	+2.20
300	208.00	205.00	207.80	+1.70
400	210.00	207.00	209.80	+ .80
500	208.20	206.00	207.50	+ .50
600	205.40	203.20	203.50	+ .40

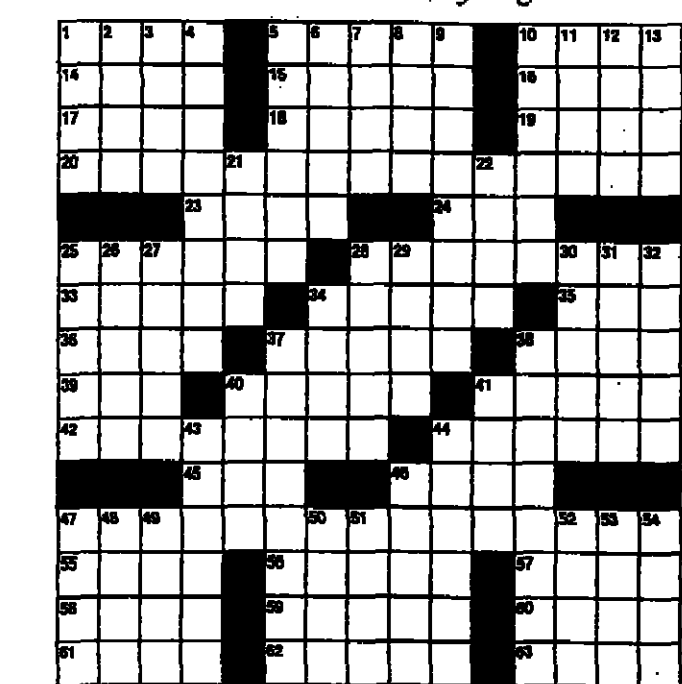
DEUTSCHEMARK, 5 per month	
Mar	5614 5645 55
Dec	5705 5745 55
Jun	5778 5800 55
Sep	5850 5850 55

Est prices 2 (18) cents Mica

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



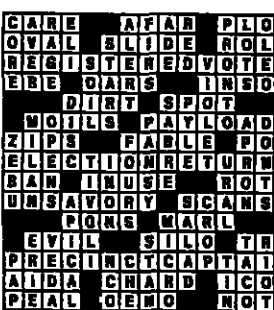
ACROSS

- 1 Niche
5 Ranch animal
10 Early invader
of Britain
14 Carry on
15 "It—Be
You," 1924
song
16 To no avail
17 Voyaging
18 Cover-up name
19 Brand
20 Key tablet in
deciphering
Egyptian
writing
23 Makes a choice
24 Chou En-
Lai
25 Water parted
by Moses
28 Small
telescope
33 Newcomer to
U.S.
34 Judy of
"Laugh-In"
35 Joe College's
word
36 Actress Diana
from England
37 Athenian
lawgiver
38 Miss—, in
Faulkner's
"Sanctuary"

DOWN

- 2 "The Sultan of
Cilium"
3 S-shaped
molding
4 Bon Silane
bousue
5 California peak
6 Hawthorne's
"Twice-Told
Tale"
7 Change a text
8 —d'esprit
(frame of
mind)
9 First Lady
10 Plant part
11 Concept
12 Close-knit
group
13 London
motorist's
spare
21 Not
clandestine
22 Pungent mint
25 "M*A*S*H"
character
26 A province of
Ecuador
27 Daggers
28 Troops' sortie
29 N.F.L. men
30 Sports palace
31 Side arm
32 Unbragous
33 Coconut fiber
34 Wrested
champion
40 Early
Christian wine
vessels
41 Unit of
pressure
43 Savors
44 Itemized list
46 —blanche
47 Spinnaker, for
one
48 Sky Bear
49 Prattle
50 Part of TV
51 Urchin
52 Minx
53 Helge
54 Molt

Solution to Previous Puzzle

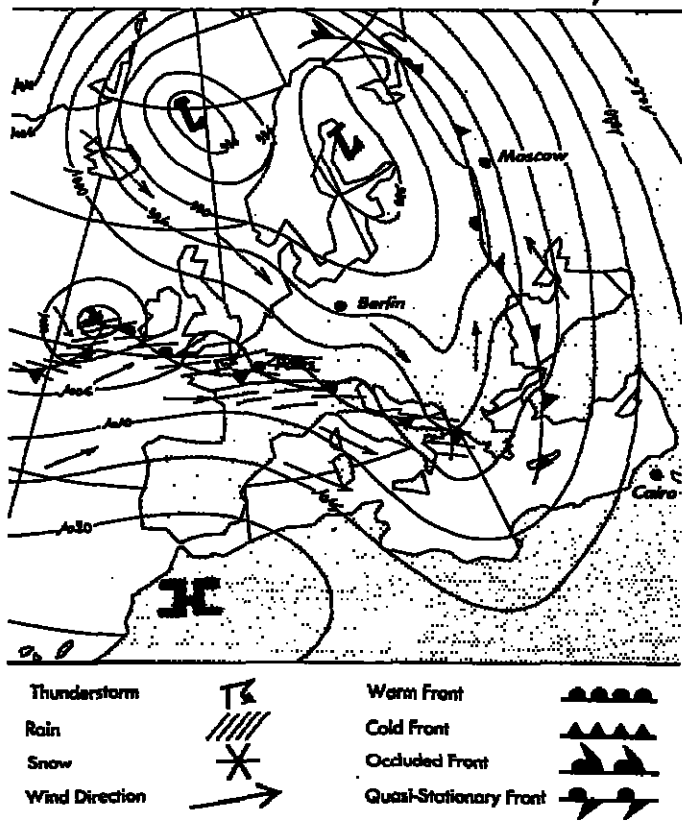


WEATHER

ALGAE	C F	Fair	MADRID	C F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	26 6	Overcast	MILAN	17 43	Cloudy
ATHENS	14 57	Overcast	MILAN	17 43	Misty
BEIRUT	21 79	Misty	MOSCOW	-2 28	Cloudy
BERLIN	3 41	Misty	MUNICH	12 54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	11 52	Overcast	NICE	-2 28	Snow
BUENOS AIRES	8 46	Rain	PARIS	12 54	Cloudy
CARACAS	3 41	Overcast	PRAGUE	12 54	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4 40	Overcast	ROME	17 43	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	26 68	Fair	SOBIA	14 57	Rain
DUBLIN	15 59	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4 40	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9 46	Fair	TEHRAN	14 57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11 52	Misty	TEL AVIV	25 77	Misty
FRANKFURT	8 46	Rain	TOKYO	17 43	Fair
GENEVA	15 59	Rain	TUNIS	18 64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4 40	Overcast	VIENNA	18 64	Cloudy
HONG KONG	24 75	Cloudy	WARSAW	8 46	Cloudy
HOUSTON	15 59	Rain	WASHINGTON	11 52	Fair
ISTANBUL	22 72	Misty	ZURICH	8 46	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21 70	Misty			
LONDON	15 59	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	27 81	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Traveler's Checks Buyer Files Suit To Share American Express Profits

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP) — A suit has been filed against American Express Co. in an attempt to make the firm share with purchasers of its traveler's checks the \$100 million in interest that the checks earned last year.

The suit also seeks to freeze about \$2 billion in funds from outstanding traveler's checks sold by American Express.

It was filed yesterday in State Supreme Court in Manhattan by attorney Lincoln Epworth on behalf of Ann Stutch, identified only as a purchaser of American Express traveler's checks.

Court papers claimed that American Express illegally used the money as assets when it should have held it in trust for purchasers of money orders.

"We have reviewed the papers and this case is without merit," an American Express spokesman said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.

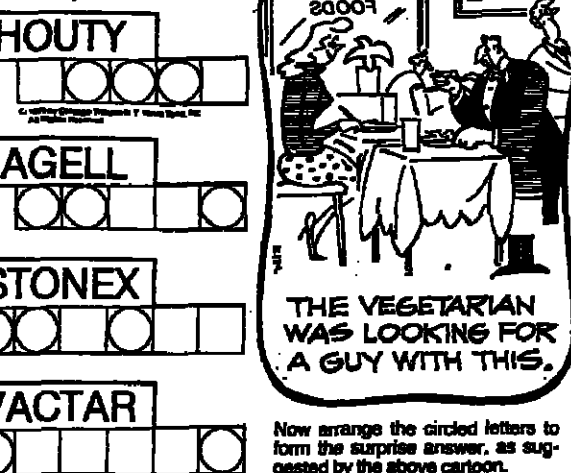


B. C.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

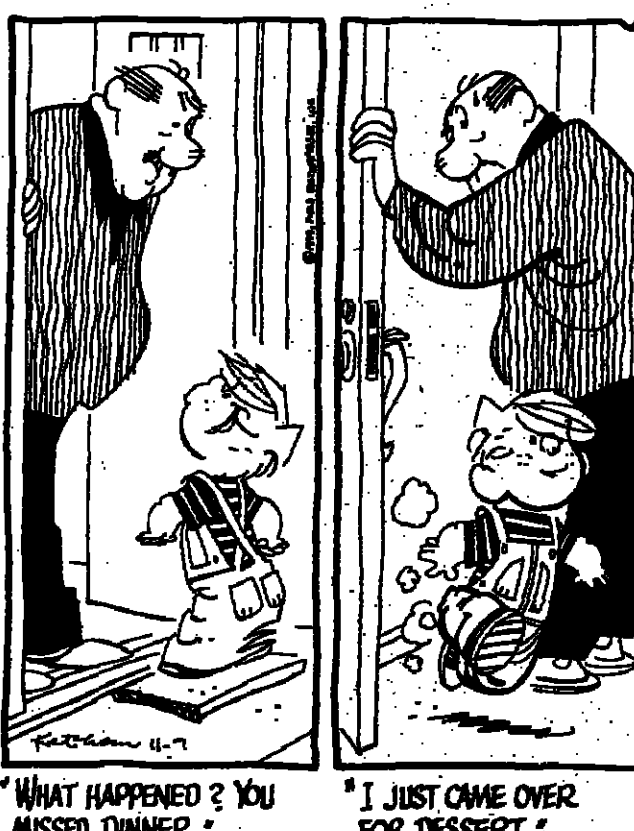


Answer: HOUTY OF "HOUTY" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHUTE AGILE BISECT QUARRY

Answer: A skeleton never lights back because he lacks this—GUTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LAST DECADE

Essays and Reviews, 1965-75

By Lionel Trilling. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 241 pp. \$

PREFACES TO THE EXPERIENCE OF LITERATURE

By Lionel Trilling. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 302 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE tends to think of the late Lionel Trilling as a master of large views, a man who looked out upon literary and moral landscapes, a formulator of inspired generalizations. His view of things strikes us as aerial, spacious, a cartography of culture.

It would be difficult, for example, to imagine anyone else writing Trilling's "Sincerity and Authenticity," a brilliant study of "moral life in process of revising itself." Only Trilling, in "The Opposing Self," could have caught so eloquently the modern self's "intense and adverse imagination of the culture in which it has its being," an imagination "characterized by certain powers of indignant perception."

Mediator of Imagination

In his book on Matthew Arnold, Trilling said of his subject that "he sought to conciliate epochs." Trilling, too, was a great conciliator, a labor mediator of the imagination, which in our time is given to walk-outs and wildcat strikes. In "The Last Decade: Essays and Reviews, 1965-75," the most interesting essays are those with the largest scope: "Art, Will and Necessity," "Mind in the Modern World," "What is Criticism?" and "The Uncertain Future of the Humanistic Educational Ideal." The first of these essays opens with a characteristic Trilling passage: "Art, we might say, exists for us through our crises of belief in its potency."

"Prefaces to the Experience of Literature" presents Trilling in his other, more intimate role: the teacher who was a legend at Columbia University. "Prefaces" was originally published as a textbook anthology for use in college courses in English and comparative literature.

For each story, poem or play in the anthology, Trilling wrote a critical essay and, according to his publisher, this caused some difficulty. There were teachers who found that they had little to add when confronted by Trilling's commentaries, and the textbook was revised to include only a few of the essays presented here.

While Trilling may have been intimidating under those circumstances, the effect is just the opposite for the reader of "Prefaces." It is as if the author were inviting us into his home, which is literature, and giving us the run of the place. What he talks about here is how literature works and how it works on us. He makes us feel, as T.S. Eliot said about the Metaphysical poets, the sensations of ideas.

Here he is examining, in "Neither Out Far Nor In Deep," a poem by Robert Frost, the meaning of the progression from the word "look" to "watch" to "stare." "The minimal word," he writes, "is replaced, and explained, by a phrase of great dignity and richness of meaning. It implies a strong intention, and the activity of the mind as well as of the eye. And the activity of the heart as well as of the mind. It is a phrase that may suggest the idea of danger, or of hope, or of soliloquy, or of loyalty."

In discussing W.H. Auden's poem "In Memory of Sigmund Freud," Trilling observes that the "large optimism" of the poem's text is qualified by the poetic technique, which is like an unconscious comment on Freud's work and life. "One has the sense of prose," Trilling says, "that is always at the point of becoming metrical, or at least markedly cadenced, and always being prevented, falling back to its prose tone. And this effect of that energy continually checked, even if continually asserting itself, is supported by the interplay between the length of the lines of which the stanzas consist, the ranging first two lines with which each stanza begins, the sharply curtailed third, the fourth that a little recoups what its predecessor had lost."

Here is how Trilling sums up the main theme of "The Wild Duck" by Ibsen: "The play suggests that it is wicked for one person to impose upon another a greater amount of reality than can comfortably be

Anatole Broyard is on the New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from a 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States on list are not necessarily correct.

FICTION

1. JAILBRED, by Kurt Vonnegut.
2. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Howard Fast.
3. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Howard Fast.
4. THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King.
5. TRIPLE by Ken Follet.
6. THE GREEN RIFLER, by John Grisham.
7. SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron.
8. SHADOW OF THE MOON, by John Grisham.
9. THE MATTHEW CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum.
10. THE EXECUTIONER'S SWORD, by Norman Mailer.
11. THE TROOP, by John Grisham.
12. THE FORMULA, by Stephen King.
13. CLASS REUNION, by Ross MacKenzie.
14. PASSION PLAY, by Jerry Koehn.
15. THE GHOST WRITER, by Philip Roth.

NONFICTION

1. THE COMPLETE SCARS-DALE MEDICAL DIET, by Leonard Trussard, M.D., and Sam Levine, M.D.
2. AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck.
3. HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Robert Lowy.
4. THE OLD PATAGONIAN EXPRESS, by Paul Theroux.
5. THE MEDUSA, by Carl Sagan.
6. BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan.
7. THE POWER THAT BE, by David Halberstam.
8. THE BROWN ZOO, by Sperry.
9. THE GREAT SEAK, by Hunter Thompson.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South reaches four hearts after a routine bidding sequence and West leads his four top clubs. How should South plan to bring home the game?

Clearly he must finesse in hearts, and there will be no difficulty if East has the king with not more than two small order to protect it. But South should force the possibility that East has four hearts, including the king. In that case it will be necessary to shorten the trumps in the closed hand.

The first move must be to ruff with the ten, since the seven and four may be needed to underplay dummy's 9-8. East has shown spades on the clubs, so it is not safe to play that suit. South crosses to dummy with a diamond lead and finesses twice in trumps. When West shows out on the second round there is work to be done.

Dummy's low diamond is ruffed, leaving South with the A-Q of trumps poised over East's guarded king. A spade is led to the king, and a spade loser is thrown on a diamond winner. Diamonds are con-

continued, and as the lead remains the dummy East's trumps are trapped.

The same plan succeeds if East throws diamonds instead of spades on his partner's clubs. But South must now find an extra entry to jack becomes necessary.

Not Even a St...

